

# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



**Bureau of Labor Statistics**

Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

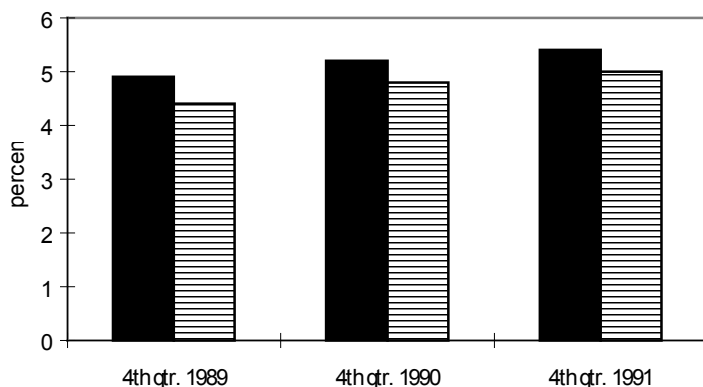
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PLS - 3413  
FOR RELEASE:  
MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1995

## **EMPLOYMENT SHARE IN FOREIGN-OWNED FIRMS INCREASED TO 5.0 PERCENT IN PENNSYLVANIA**

Employment in business establishments with at least 10 percent foreign ownership (hereafter referred to as foreign-owned) in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania averaged over 216,000, or 5.0 percent of total statewide private employment, in the fourth quarter of 1991 the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today. According to Sheila Watkins, regional commissioner of the Bureau, workers in these Pennsylvania establishments earned \$2,521 per month on average, 18.1 percent more than workers in all private Pennsylvania establishments. (See table A.) Employment in foreign-owned establishments raised the average monthly wages in total private establishments roughly \$20 in Pennsylvania and \$28 in the U.S. The share of private employment found in foreign-owned firms grew in both 1990 and 1991. (See chart 1.)

Chart 1. Percentage of total private employment in foreign-owned firms, United States and Pennsylvania, fourth quarter 1989 to fourth quarter 1991



In the United States as a whole, foreign-owned establishments employed over 4.8 million workers, or 5.4 percent of total employment. These workers earned \$2,672 per month, 23.0 percent more than the average in all private U.S. establishments. In addition to salaries, wages include bonuses, the cash values of lodging and meals when supplied, and tips and other gratuities. At least half of the employment in foreign-owned establishments was in businesses owned by British, Japanese, or Canadian investors.

This news release is based on data derived by matching information

Table A. Private industry: employment and wages, United States and Pennsylvania, all private and foreign-owned establishments, fourth quarter 1991

	Average monthly employment			Average monthly wage		
	Level	Percent change from 1990	Share of total	Level	Percent change from 1990	Wage ratio
United States						
Total private establishments	89,539,583	-1.9	--	\$2,172	4.2	--
Foreign-owned establishments	4,824,461	1.9	5.4	2,672	5.1	123.0
Pennsylvania						
Total private establishments	4,304,139	-1.8	--	2,135	3.8	--
Foreign-owned establishments	216,623	3.2	5.0	2,521	3.9	118.1

-- not calculated

from the Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) program of BLS and the Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. All data contained in this news release refer to private sector employment and wages for workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance programs. (See Technical Note at the end of this release.)

### Average Monthly Employment

The recession which started during third quarter 1990 and ended late in first quarter 1991 had an impact on employment growth during the year between fourth quarter 1990 and 1991. Employment in foreign-owned Pennsylvania establishments grew at a slower rate (3.2 percent) from fourth quarter 1990 to fourth quarter 1991 than over the previous 1-year period (8.7 percent). Employment in foreign-owned businesses, however, continued to increase while the number of jobs in private firms overall fell 1.8 percent. Nationally, the growth rate in employment in foreign-owned establishments went from 6.6 percent to 1.9 percent. Employment in total private establishments was 1.9 percent lower in fourth quarter 1991 than in fourth quarter 1990. Increases in foreign-owned employment may be due to either purchase of additional firms and/or the addition of employees to firms.

In general, the share of total employment in foreign-owned firms was smaller in Pennsylvania than in the nation; it also varied among industries. In Pennsylvania, as in the nation as a whole, the industry divisions with the highest percentage of employment in foreign-owned establishments were mining and manufacturing. (See table B.) Over half of the State's employees of foreign-owned firms worked in those two industries yet they represented only a little over a quarter of total private employment in Pennsylvania. More than 112,000 workers were in foreign-owned manufacturing establishments, by far the largest number of such workers in a division. It was also the only division in Pennsylvania to have a greater share of workers in foreign-owned firms than the national share.

Table B. Private industry employment by major division: all private and foreign-owned establishments, United States and Pennsylvania, fourth quarter 1991

Industry	Average monthly employment					
	United States			Pennsylvania		
	Total private establishments	Foreign-owned establishments	Share of total	Total private establishments	Foreign-owned establishments	Share of total
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	1,454,470	23,320	1.6	37,951	550	1.4
Percent change from 1990	1.1	-3.7	--	0.2	-17.8	--
<b>Mining</b>	674,321	106,614	15.8	24,504	3,408	13.9
Percent change from 1990	-6.7	-5.9	--	-9.4	-14.6	--
<b>Construction</b>	4,635,186	92,859	2.0	205,654	3,668	1.8
Percent change from 1990	-7.6	8.8	--	-8.5	29.6	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	18,366,678	1,914,392	10.4	973,156	112,465	11.6
Percent change from 1990	-3.1	2.2	--	-3.5	2.2	--
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	5,507,841	225,644	4.1	249,697	7,002	2.8
Percent change from 1990	-1.0	-1.5	--	0.1	23.8	--
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	6,075,156	495,387	8.2	265,997	16,813	6.3
Percent change from 1990	-2.6	0.0	--	-3.8	-2.4	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	19,611,490	928,994	4.7	903,243	37,275	4.1
Percent change from 1990	-1.7	1.9	--	-1.5	4.5	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	6,490,043	360,993	5.6	300,466	9,134	3.0
Percent change from 1990	-1.1	10.6	--	1.5	15.2	--
<b>Services</b>	26,585,024	673,312	2.5	1,343,470	26,307	2.0
Percent change from 1990	-0.4	0.0	--	-0.2	2.0	--

(Calculation of percent change and share of total used unrounded inputs.)

-- not calculated

In the State, only finance, insurance, and real estate, had more than a marginal increase in total private employment, up 1.5 percent since fourth quarter 1990, while employment in foreign-owned firms took a sizable jump in construction (29.6 percent), transportation (23.8 percent), finance, insurance, and real estate (15.2 percent), and retail trade (4.5 percent). Although the number of mining employees in foreign-owned firms declined nearly 15 percent over the year, it was still the industry with the greatest share of employees in such firms.

Most of the 17 states with above average shares of total employed working in foreign-owned firms were on the Atlantic coast. Only two in the Pacific region, Alaska and Hawaii, were in that group, while all states in the continental U.S. west of the Mississippi River were below the average for the U.S. (See table 1.)

Employment in foreign-owned establishments as a percentage of employment in all establishments in Pennsylvania was 23rd highest in the nation, tied with Minnesota at 5.0 percent. Nearby Ohio (5.4 percent) and Maryland (5.1 percent) had about the same percentage, however, Delaware (14.6 percent), New Jersey (8.1 percent), West Virginia (6.9 percent), and New York (6.3 percent) had much higher concentrations. Delaware was highest in the nation while the others were among the top 11 in the nation. As in fourth quarter 1990, Hawaii -- 12.1 percent, and South Carolina -- 8.5 percent, ranked second and third highest, respectively. North Dakota had the smallest concentration nationwide, 1.6 percent.

Many of the states with the largest percent growth in employment in foreign-owned firms were those with relatively few employees in such firms and were located in the west and mid-west. Kansas had over 20 percent more workers in foreign-owned establishments than in 1990 -- the highest rate of increase in the nation yet only 9 states and the District of Columbia had a smaller share of total private employment under foreign ownership. Of the states surrounding Pennsylvania, three outpaced Pennsylvania in percentage growth in the level of employment in foreign-owned firms since fourth quarter 1990. New Jersey, up 11.6 percent -- by far the fastest growth rate of the neighboring states, ranked fourth in the country. Employment in foreign-owned firms in Maryland and Delaware also grew faster than in Pennsylvania, 6.0 and 4.4 percent, respectively. New York had a 1.3 percent decline and Ohio lost 3.5 percent. New Mexico, with a relatively small number of employees working in foreign-owned establishments, had the largest drop in such employment in the country, down 21.8 percent.

#### Average Monthly Wages

On average, workers in Pennsylvania continued to have lower monthly wages than their national counterparts. In fourth quarter 1991, wages for workers in all establishments were 1.7 percent lower in Pennsylvania compared with the U.S., slightly greater than in 1990, while employees of foreign-owned firms in Pennsylvania earned 5.7 percent less than their counterparts nationwide, up from a 4.6 percent deficit in fourth quarter 1990.

Employees in foreign-owned establishments earned higher wages than the average for private industry workers in seven out of nine divisions in Pennsylvania. As with fourth quarter 1990, the largest percentage difference in wages occurred in construction where workers in foreign-owned establishments earned over 46 percent above the average wage for all Pennsylvania workers covered by unemployment insurance in that industry division. Wages in foreign-owned agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and finance, insurance, and real estate firms were about one-fourth higher than the average for all private establishments in those industries in Pennsylvania. Retail trade earnings in foreign-owned firms increased from 1.6 percent below earnings for all private establishments in fourth quarter 1990 to 2.0 percent higher a year later. As in fourth quarter 1990, wages in service industries were lower in foreign-owned firms than the average for that industry for all private establishments; transportation and public utilities also had lower wages. In the U.S. as a whole, the only division to post lower wages was services (2.6 percent lower), and that differential was considerably less than the 13 percent gap noted in similar establishments in Pennsylvania. (See table C.)

Table C. Private industry wages by major division: all private and foreign-owned establishments, United States and Pennsylvania, fourth quarter 1991

Industry	Average monthly wages					
	United States			Pennsylvania		
	Total private establishments	Foreign-owned establishments	Wage ratio	Total private establishments	Foreign-owned establishments	Wage ratio
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	\$1,320	\$1,891	143.3	\$1,499	\$1,889	126.0
Percent change from 1990	2.3	11.5	--	4.5	10.0	--
<b>Mining</b>	3,514	4,153	118.2	3,076	3,858	125.4
Percent change from 1990	6.5	9.4	--	1.2	12.2	--
<b>Construction</b>	2,411	3,359	139.3	2,523	3,688	146.2
Percent change from 1990	1.3	6.6	--	-0.2	3.6	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	2,662	2,933	110.2	2,599	2,941	113.2
Percent change from 1990	5.1	3.9	--	5.0	3.8	--
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	2,689	2,865	106.5	2,746	1,952	71.1
Percent change from 1990	4.5	7.3	--	1.4	-10.5	--
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	2,857	3,570	125.0	2,766	3,295	119.1
Percent change from 1990	3.8	6.9	--	3.4	6.5	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	1,143	1,305	114.2	1,091	1,113	102.0
Percent change from 1990	3.7	4.8	--	3.5	7.3	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	2,801	3,963	141.5	2,559	3,160	123.5
Percent change from 1990	6.2	6.8	--	4.8	-3.9	--
<b>Services</b>	2,145	2,089	97.4	2,109	1,834	87.0
Percent change from 1990	4.1	1.0	--	4.9	7.9	--

(Calculation of percent change and wage ratio used unrounded inputs.)

-- not calculated

Workers in foreign-owned businesses in the U.S. earned 23 percent more than total private industry workers; in Pennsylvania the wage differential was about 18 percent. Only three industries in Pennsylvania -- mining, construction, and manufacturing -- had a higher wage ratio than their U.S. counterparts; manufacturing contributed most to the overall gap in wages in the State. Although the wage ratio for manufacturing workers was only 3 percentage points higher than for U.S. foreign-owned manufacturing firms, that industry made up over 50 percent of employment in foreign-owned firms throughout the State.

The gap between wages for all private workers and those employed by foreign-owned businesses in Pennsylvania was 32nd highest in the nation. Neighboring West Virginia, with a 65.4 percent difference, was second highest in the nation behind Wyoming, 66.9 percent. Delaware (57.3 percent) and New York (30.3 percent) were in the top ten. Ohio and New Jersey were very similar to Pennsylvania in wage ratio while Maryland (5.6 percent) was higher than only three other states and the District of Columbia. Despite a 10.4 percent advance in wages for workers in foreign-owned firms, the District of Columbia continued to be the only area with wages for employees of foreign-owned firms below the average for all private establishments.

Since fourth quarter 1990, average monthly wages in foreign-owned firms in Pennsylvania increased about the same as in total private firms, 3.9 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively. In the United States, however, wages in foreign-owned firms, grew more rapidly than in total private establishments, 5.1 percent versus 4.2 percent.

Forty-three of the states had an increase in average monthly wages for workers in foreign-owned firms from fourth quarter 1990 to fourth quarter 1991. Some of the states with the highest increase in wages were also among those with the greatest decline in employment. New Mexico had the third highest increase in wages to workers in foreign-owned firms (10.4 percent) but also had the largest decrease in employment of those workers (-21.8 percent). The District of Columbia, Vermont, and Georgia also ranked among the top 10 states with

greatest percentage increase in wages and decrease in employment. Wages to workers in foreign-owned businesses grew as much as 14.6 percent in Alaska and fell by as much as 9.5 percent in Idaho.

It is important to note that changes in wages in foreign-owned establishments -- over time -- may be greatly affected by changes in the composition of foreign-owned establishments. The foreign acquisition of high-paying U.S. establishments may result in an increase in the average wage paid to employees in those establishments. The reverse may also be true. Since investment patterns change from year-to-year, analysis of wage changes should be handled with caution.

The occupational mix may differ between foreign-owned U.S. establishments and all private U.S. establishments. Based on 1989 data on foreign-owned manufacturing establishments, the Bureau of Labor Statistics discovered that the distribution of occupations in foreign-owned manufacturing establishments in the U.S. was little different from that in all of manufacturing. There were major differences, however, among occupations by individual industry within manufacturing.

### Pennsylvania Counties

Three of Pennsylvania's counties were among the 50 in the country with the highest level of employment in foreign-owned establishments. Montgomery County had 6.0 percent of its total private employment in foreign-owned establishments, Philadelphia City had 5.5 percent, and Allegheny county had 4.2 percent. The highest share among those 50 counties was in New Castle County, Delaware, where 16.9 percent were in foreign-owned firms.

As in Pennsylvania as a whole, workers in foreign-owned firms earned more than the average for all private firms in Allegheny County (31.8 percent), in Montgomery County (10.3 percent), and in Philadelphia City (7.6 percent). The wage difference in Allegheny County was the fifth highest among those top 50 counties; New Castle County again topped those 50 counties with earnings nearly 53 percent higher in foreign-owned firms than in all private establishments. Nine of the 50 counties had lower wages in foreign-owned firms than the average for all private firms.

## **TECHNICAL NOTE**

These data are the result of a cooperative effort between the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) as mandated by Congress in the Foreign Direct Investment and International Financial Data Improvements Act of 1990. Data from the BEA Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States in 1991 were used to identify foreign-owned establishments in the database of the BLS Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) Program. Data included in this release are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. (Data for the fourth quarter of 1990 were issued on Oct. 20, 1992, in USDL-92-663.)

### **BLS Data**

Data from the ES-202 program, which is a Federal-State cooperative program, are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. These data are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State Employment Security Agencies (SESA's) by employers subject to state UI laws and Federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Aggregates of these data are published annually in the Employment and Wages bulletin.

The ES-202 database includes only those employees who are covered by UI or UCFE programs. The employment total on the database was approximately 96 percent of total wage and salary civilian employment in 1991. ES-202 data do not include most agricultural workers on small farms, most employees of railroads, most domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations. Other exclusions are most self-employed individuals and all unpaid family members.

ES-202 employment data beginning in 1991 may not be strictly comparable with data from prior years due to improved reporting procedures by some employers.

### **BEA Data**

BEA collects information on foreign direct investment through its Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States and its Benchmark Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States conducted every 5 years. Under the authority of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, all nonbanking firms which are at least 10 percent foreign-owned and whose sales, income, or assets exceeded \$10 million at the end of their fiscal year which ended in calendar 1991 were required to report in the 1991 annual survey. The benchmark survey covers both banks and nonbanks with sales, income, or assets greater than \$1 million. All data are collected at the enterprise level. Among the data items collected are country of ownership; percent of foreign-ownership; industry of sales; total assets; expenditures in property, plant and equipment; sales; net income; wages and compensation; employment; acres of land owned; and exports and imports.

All BEA industry data are based on the 3-digit International Surveys Industry (ISI) coding system. This system is an aggregation of detailed codes contained in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC) and is used in BEA international surveys. The ISI coding system has 135 separate classifications compared to approximately 1,000 in the SIC coding system. The BEA data used in preparing these statistics are for fiscal year 1991. They include data for affiliates reported in the 1991 annual survey and estimates for affiliates that were in the universe but not in the annual sample. While the threshold for a business to be considered foreign-owned is 10 percent or more ownership by a foreign firm, firms that are more than 50 percent foreign-owned accounted for 80 percent of total assets and 82 percent of the employment of all nonbank U.S. affiliates.

### **BLS/BEA data link procedure**

Foreign-owned establishments in the ES-202 database were identified through an initial match to the BEA foreign direct investment enterprise data using an identification number which the two files have in common. Additional establishments not identified in the initial computer data link were added after research by BLS staff using company names, geographic information, industry information, and secondary sources. The resulting subset of establishment data was augmented with information from the BEA data, such as the country of ownership, to produce a new BLS dataset for foreign-owned establishments.

Approximately 57 percent of BEA affiliates were linked to one or more ES-202 establishments. Employment in these BEA affiliates was 99 percent of the total BEA employment for foreign-owned firms.

### **Industry exceptions**

Although foreign-owned banks must report in BEA's benchmark and quarterly surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States, they are exempt from reporting in the annual survey used by BLS for the link project. Information on foreign-owned banks was, therefore, obtained from the Federal Reserve Board and matched to ES-202 establishment data. Some of the Federal Reserve data on U.S. chartered banks which are foreign-owned are collected from secondary sources. In addition, some U.S. offices of foreign banks may not be included in these data because they do not meet the Federal Reserve definition for bank branches or agencies.

Because most railroad employees are not covered by state unemployment insurance programs, data on the railroad industry are not included in this release, although they are included in the BEA annual series.

### **Definitions**

**Establishments.** An individual establishment is generally defined as a single physical location at which one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity is conducted. Most employers covered under the state UI laws operate only one place of business.

**Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.** Industrial codes are assigned by state agencies to each establishment based on responses to questionnaires where employers indicate their principal product or activity. If an employer conducts different activities at various establishments, separate industrial codes are assigned, to the extent possible, to each.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data from the ES-202 program, BLS verifies and updates, if necessary, the SIC, location, and type of ownership of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. In 1990, all establishments in the services division were sent a questionnaire to obtain the latest information. Changes in these classification codes resulting from this survey were introduced with the data developed for the first quarter of 1991. Thus, some data in the services division, especially at the 4-digit SIC level, may not be strictly comparable with the 1990 data.

**Average monthly employment.** Average monthly employment is calculated by taking the sum of employment for the pay period including the 12th day of each month in the fourth quarter and dividing this number by 3.

**Average monthly wages.** Average monthly wages is calculated by taking the total wages for the fourth quarter and dividing it by the sum of employment for the 3 months. In addition to salaries, wages include bonuses, the cash value of lodging and meals when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans in some states. Employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. On the other hand, employee contributions for the same purposes, as well as money withheld for payment of income taxes, union dues, etc., are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay. Average monthly wages is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as by the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations.

**Share of total employment.** The share of total employment in foreign-owned establishments is the average monthly employment for foreign-owned establishments divided by the average monthly employment for establishments in the ES-202 database for comparable levels.

**Wage ratio.** The wage ratio in foreign-owned establishments is the average monthly wages in foreign-owned establishments divided by the average monthly wages for all establishments in the ES-202 database for comparable levels.

**Ultimate beneficial owner.** An ultimate beneficial owner of a foreign-owned establishment is the entity, proceeding up the establishment's ownership structure beginning with the first entity outside the United States, which is not owned more than 50 percent by another entity. The ultimate beneficial owner may be a for-profit business enterprise, a non-profit organization, an individual, a government agency, etc. The country of the ultimate beneficial owner may be the United States if the direct foreign parent of the U.S. investment is, in turn, owned by a U.S. individual, firm or other organization.

**Table 1. Private industry by state and major industry division: Employment and wages, all United States and foreign-owned United States establishments, fourth quarter 1991**

State	Total <sup>1</sup>									
	All United States establishments				Foreign-owned United States establishments					
	1991		Percentage change from 1990		1991				Percentage change from 1990	
	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages	Average monthly employment	Percent of total employment	Average monthly wages	Wage ratio	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages
Total.....	89,539,583	\$2,172	-1.9	4.2	4,824,461	5.4	\$2,672	123.0	1.9	5.1
Alabama.....	1,306,150	1,841	.4	4.4	58,221	4.5	2,292	124.5	9.5	6.0
Alaska.....	162,709	2,526	.7	1.4	10,675	6.6	4,112	162.8	3.6	14.6
Arizona.....	1,246,200	1,928	-.9	3.6	54,321	4.4	2,113	109.6	-5.8	4.3
Arkansas.....	766,462	1,659	1.2	4.2	31,754	4.1	1,943	117.1	.8	6.9
California.....	10,767,138	2,415	-4.9	4.4	556,235	5.2	2,980	123.4	-1.9	5.3
Colorado.....	1,271,038	2,105	1.4	4.7	61,286	4.8	2,511	119.3	15.2	-1.5
Connecticut.....	1,334,637	2,779	-4.8	4.7	77,270	5.8	3,317	119.4	7.2	2.4
Delaware.....	290,468	2,254	-1.1	5.4	42,497	14.6	3,545	157.3	4.4	-.5
District of Columbia.....	375,146	2,979	-4.1	5.2	11,772	3.1	2,474	83.0	-3.8	10.4
Florida.....	4,484,359	1,924	-2.0	4.5	206,602	4.6	2,071	107.6	4.8	7.8
Georgia.....	2,379,655	2,058	-2.0	5.2	164,242	6.9	2,421	117.6	-2.4	8.8
Hawaii.....	442,019	2,079	.1	3.0	53,472	12.1	2,178	104.8	6.2	3.2
Idaho.....	325,238	1,754	3.3	2.9	12,578	3.9	1,891	107.8	6.9	-9.5
Illinois.....	4,404,968	2,386	-1.8	3.5	255,765	5.8	2,760	115.7	3.2	3.6
Indiana.....	2,109,476	1,983	-.7	4.9	123,558	5.9	2,431	122.6	-1.0	-1.0
Iowa.....	999,639	1,733	.5	3.1	33,616	3.4	2,217	127.9	-2.3	4.7
Kansas.....	873,732	1,865	1.0	3.2	31,545	3.6	2,385	127.9	20.4	12.5
Kentucky.....	1,182,681	1,817	-.2	3.0	71,836	6.1	2,614	143.9	9.0	10.1
Louisiana.....	1,262,812	1,958	.3	4.1	62,067	4.9	2,546	130.0	-.8	6.3
Maine.....	412,118	1,787	-3.8	3.0	24,861	6.0	1,859	104.0	-3.1	5.1
Maryland.....	1,662,171	2,193	-3.8	4.1	84,007	5.1	2,316	105.6	6.0	.0
Massachusetts.....	2,391,966	2,476	-4.8	5.0	123,047	5.1	2,773	112.0	.1	8.2
Michigan.....	3,265,218	2,352	-1.4	3.8	139,673	4.3	2,802	119.1	1.7	8.0
Minnesota.....	1,782,663	2,092	.3	3.3	89,969	5.0	2,762	132.0	4.5	2.1
Mississippi.....	739,777	1,612	.5	4.7	22,714	3.1	2,018	125.2	1.6	4.2
Missouri.....	1,907,123	1,995	-1.7	4.8	79,002	4.1	2,254	113.0	1.4	6.1
Montana.....	233,446	1,579	3.7	4.8	5,445	2.3	2,417	153.1	14.1	6.7
Nebraska.....	581,792	1,667	.0	2.5	16,989	2.9	1,963	117.8	3.0	5.4
Nevada.....	545,224	2,011	-1.3	3.9	23,601	4.3	2,474	123.0	3.8	6.2
New Hampshire.....	409,736	2,088	-2.9	3.5	27,871	6.8	2,134	102.2	4.8	3.8
New Jersey.....	2,863,871	2,692	-4.2	4.3	231,797	8.1	3,185	118.3	11.6	-1.1
New Mexico.....	437,599	1,714	.6	3.9	12,417	2.8	2,199	128.3	-21.8	10.2
New York.....	6,394,216	2,725	-4.3	5.2	401,218	6.3	3,550	130.3	-1.3	8.5
North Carolina.....	2,582,163	1,848	-.7	4.7	184,588	7.1	2,390	129.3	2.2	7.2
North Dakota.....	202,347	1,570	1.9	2.1	3,194	1.6	1,997	127.2	9.2	-2.8
Ohio.....	4,051,652	2,096	-1.6	4.0	219,449	5.4	2,501	119.3	-3.5	5.5
Oklahoma.....	924,463	1,846	.4	2.9	43,755	4.7	2,364	128.1	-3.0	6.9
Oregon.....	1,041,295	1,911	.5	3.2	41,339	4.0	2,279	119.3	5.4	3.4
Pennsylvania.....	4,304,139	2,135	-1.8	3.8	216,623	5.0	2,521	118.1	3.2	3.9
Rhode Island.....	363,461	1,958	-6.1	4.8	12,766	3.5	2,276	116.2	-.4	6.3
South Carolina.....	1,210,029	1,772	-2.6	4.4	102,603	8.5	2,154	121.6	.1	7.3
South Dakota.....	228,095	1,494	2.4	4.5	4,779	2.1	1,779	119.1	-2.3	1.8
Tennessee.....	1,825,218	1,906	.2	5.6	124,224	6.8	2,295	120.4	3.8	4.6
Texas.....	5,829,428	2,166	-.2	6.2	304,000	5.2	2,845	131.3	.8	7.1
Utah.....	582,282	1,828	2.3	4.3	22,854	3.9	2,096	114.7	6.1	-4.6
Vermont.....	202,973	1,855	-2.7	4.4	6,512	3.2	2,130	114.8	-4.6	9.4
Virginia.....	2,219,953	2,037	-2.6	4.6	127,525	5.7	2,339	114.8	6.4	5.5
Washington.....	1,787,226	2,041	.5	5.3	86,851	4.9	2,444	119.7	6.3	2.7
West Virginia.....	485,915	1,866	-.2	2.5	33,519	6.9	3,087	165.4	-4.7	2.4
Wisconsin.....	1,944,786	1,896	.6	2.9	81,715	4.2	2,206	116.4	4.4	1.3
Wyoming.....	142,713	1,815	2.1	3.4	6,246	4.4	3,029	166.9	7.8	5.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes data for non-classifiable establishments, not shown separately.